



Government of Kerala

Pilot Study Report on Non-Availability of Labourers in Agriculture Sector 2015-16

Survey Design Division

Directorate of Economics & Statistics

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The Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala is the nodal agency for collection, compilation and analysis of statistical data relating to various sectors of Kerala Economy. The Department is conducting ad-hoc surveys and studies on subjects of importance for planning and development purposes by considering the data needs and relevance. Scarcity of manual labourers, especially in unskilled and low profile jobs, is a major problem faced by the Kerala economy. This scarcity of local labourers was solved to a certain extent by the emergence of migrant labourers in to the labour market of Kerala. Also, due to the social imbalances among the States in the country, the employment pattern and workers move from agricultural to non-agricultural employment and from within the State to overseas.

2. In this context, the Department of Economics and Statistics decided to conduct a pilot study on Non availability of Labourers in the Agriculture Sector in Kannur and Alappuzha districts in order to get a reliable information about the shortage of native labourers, extent of migrant labourers and the share of total man days of native as well as migrant labourers in different types of major crops.

3. The schedule for data collection was prepared by Survey Design Division under the guidance of Survey Coordination Committee chaired by Sri.P.V.Babu, Additional Director. I record my gratitude to all the members of the survey coordination committee and staffs in the Survey Design Division of this office for their sincere efforts.

4. At district level, the survey was supervised by the Deputy Directors and Research Officers of the respective district offices and at Taluk level, Taluk Statistical Officers and Statistical Inspectors. The data collection was carried out by the Statistical Investigators, working in the Taluk Statistical Offices. I acknowledge the tireless work done by all of them to make the survey a success.

5. Admirable cooperation extended by the members of the selected houses in the State is also duly acknowledged.

6. This report, I hope, will be useful to the planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers. Comments and Suggestions for improvement of its content will be highly appreciated.



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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1. Pilot Study on Non availability of labourers in the agriculture sector

1.1.1 Department of Economics and Statistics is the Nodal Agency for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of statistical data in the State. The department is conducting regular surveys and ad-hoc surveys on subjects of importance for planning and development processes.

1.1.2 As an economy matures, there is a natural movement of excess workers from low productivity agriculture to higher productivity sectors like manufacturing and services, where wages as well as productivity are relatively higher. Though the gap between demand and supply has pushed up labour rates, the shortage of labourers has become acute in the past few years as service and other sectors in the State picked up pace. This study is aimed to study the shortage/non-availability of labourers in the Agriculture Sector, participation of migrant labourers and the reasons for engaging migrant labourers in agricultural work.

1.2 Objectives of the study

1.2.1 The main objectives of the Study were to:

- 1) Collect the details of scarcity of labourers in the agriculture sector.
- 2) Study the impact of immigration of labourers

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 The pilot study was conducted in Kannur and Alappuzha districts using sampling method. The data collected through direct enquiry method by Statistical Investigators working in the Taluk Statistical Offices of Kannur and Alappuzha district of the Department of Economics and Statistics.

1.3.2 **Outline of sample design:** A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the survey. The first stage units (FSUs) were the Panchayath wards and the ultimate stage units were households having area of agricultural land 50 cents or more.

1.3.3 **Sampling frame for first stage units:** The sampling frame consisted of the list of 2011 Census Panchayath wards.

1.3.4 **Selection of first-stage units:** From each District, 20% local bodies from each block were selected (separate selection for Grama Panchayath and Municipality) randomly using simple random sampling (without replacement) method. 10% wards were selected for the survey from these selected Panchayaths and two wards were selected from the selected municipalities.

Statement 1.1: Selection of FSU's

Sl No.	District	Panchayaths			Municipalities		
		Total	Selected	Wards Selected	Total	Selected	Wards Selected
1	Kannur	82	15	28	6	1	2
2	Alappuzha	73	16	26	5	1	2

1.3.5 **Selection of Ultimate Stage Units (USUs) within an FSU (Ward):** Listing of all households in the ward was done in listing schedule. All households listed in an FSU constitute the sampling frame. The households listed in the selected FSU were stratified into 3 Second Stage Strata (SSS) based on the area of agricultural land as per statement 1.2 given below. To ensure an agricultural/farming activity, USUs having agricultural land with area below 50 cents were not taken into consideration.

Statement 1.2: Stratification Criteria

Second Stage Stratum (SSS)	Area of Agricultural land (Land class) in cents
S1	50 - 100
S2	101 - 200
S3	Above 200

1.3.6 **Selection of households:** A maximum of 30 households were selected for detailed survey (i.e. by selecting 10 households from each stratum). Short fall in any of the strata were compensated from other strata by maintaining the order S3→S2→S1→S3. District wise and localbody-type wise sample households selected for detailed study are given below in statements 1.3 & 1.4.

Statement 1.3: District wise allocation of sample households (after compensation).

Sl No.	Land Class (in Cents.)	District		
		Kannur	Alappuzha	Total
1	50 to 100	388	333	721
2	101 to 200	248	224	472
3	Above 200	194	146	340
	Total	830	703	1,533

Statement 1.4: Local body wise allocation of sample households (after compensation).

Sl No.	Land Class (in Cents.)	Type of Local body		
		Panchayath	Municipality	Total
1	50 to 100	685	36	721
2	101 to 200	458	14	472
3	Above 200	338	2	340
	Total	1,481	52	1,533

1.3.8 The field work of the survey was conducted during the months of December 2015 to February 2016. Data entry was done in parallel and completed by 2nd week of March 2016 with the help of data entry software developed by the Computer Division of the department.

1.3.9 Statistical Inspectors and Taluk Statistical Officers working in the Taluk Statistical Offices of the department supervised the primary work under the directions and supervision of Deputy Director and Research Officer of the respective district office. The responsibility of conducting the survey in the district was vested upon the Deputy Directors in the respective districts.

1.4 Contents of this Report

1.4.1 This report brings out the results of “Pilot Study on Non-Availability of Labourers in Agriculture Sector 2015-16”. Information on Non Availability of Labourers collected through detailed survey schedule.

1.4.2 General information on farming of different crops, delay occurred in farming due to scarcity of agricultural labourers were collected in the first section.

1.4.3 Secondly, gender wise man-days used for farming of paddy and other major crops, availability of labourers for farming and related works, reasons for employing migrant workers and status of mechanized paddy farming were collected.

1.4.4 Finally, information on general views on labour scarcity in the agriculture sector was collected from the farmers of the selected households.

1.4.5 Including this introductory chapter, this report has 3 chapters and one appendix (Detailed Tables). Following the present introductory chapter (Chapter One), main findings of the survey are presented in chapter 2. Summary of findings are included in 3rd chapter and detailed tables are included as Appendix.

1.4.6 Since the tables, statements and charts in this report are presented as “percentage distribution” or “averages”, the figures are rounded-off. Thus, while using the ratios from the survey results, it is to be noted that the accuracy of these derived figures will be limited to the number of significant digits available in the ratios. It may also be kept in mind that the sample sizes for some characteristics may not be adequate enough for getting sufficiently reliable interpretation thereof should be made with caution.

1.5 Limitations

1.5.1 During the study inattentive or careless responses were reported by some of the respondents. In a few houses, household members who were looking after the agriculture work were out of station during the period of data collection. From these houses, details were collected from other non-agriculture-worker members of the house. In the case of major crops like paddy, tapioca, coconut and rubber, informants of some of the households expressed difficulty in reporting exact mandays. However, best efforts were ensured by the field/supervisory level officers to get reliable data.

Summary of Results

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 A total of 1,533 sample houses (Kannur - 830 and Alappuzha - 703) were visited for detailed survey. Statement below gives the number of sample houses surveyed according to area of agricultural land.

Statement 2.1: Stratum wise sample number of houses surveyed.

Sl No.	District	Type of Local body	Land Class (in Cents.)			
			50 to 100	101 to 200	Above 200	All
1	Kannur	Panchayath	378	247	194	819
2			46.2%	30.2%	23.7%	100.0%
3		Municipality	10	1	-	11
4			90.9%	9.1%	-	100.0%
5		All	388	248	194	830
6			46.7%	29.9%	23.4%	100.0%
7	Alappuzha	Panchayath	307	211	144	662
8			46.4%	31.9%	21.8%	100.0%
9		Municipality	26	13	2	41
10			63.4%	31.7%	4.9%	100.0%
11		All	333	224	146	703
12			47.4%	31.9%	20.8%	100.0%

2.1.2 Percentage of households (over total households surveyed) engaged in agricultural activity and Percentage of Household members (over total household members) engaged in agricultural activity was worked out from the survey data. It is seen that in Kannur around 61 to 77 percentages and in Alappuzha 88 to 93 percentage of households (over total houses surveyed) engaged in agricultural activity. Family members were also seen working as contributing family labour. It is seen that in

Kannur around 20 to 26 percentage and in Alappuzha 23 to 26 percentage of family members (over total members) engaged in farming activity. Mostly, family members are engaging in these long, arduous and sometimes hazardous works to cut costs and compensate for the farm's low productivity.

Statement 2.2: Stratum wise percentage of households and household members engaged in agricultural activity (Figures in %).

Sl No	District	Land Class (in Cents.)	Percentage of households (over total surveyed) engaged in agricultural activity	Percentage of Household members (Over total members)engaged in agricultural activity
1	Kannur	50 to 100	61.1	19.5
2		101 to 200	77.0	25.2
3		Above 200	75.3	25.8
4		All	69.2	22.7
5	Alappuzha	50 to 100	90.7	26.5
6		101 to 200	93.3	25.9
7		Above 200	87.7	23.9
8		All	90.9	25.8

2.1.3 It is seen from the survey that a number of households have set-aside some agricultural land fallow¹. 4.3% of total holdings surveyed in Kannur and 12% of total holdings surveyed in Alappuzha were identified as fallow land. The percentage of operational holdings² (over total holdings) in respect of Kannur and Alappuzha are 90.1 and 78.8 respectively.

¹ A fallow land is land that a farmer plows but does not cultivate for one or more seasons to allow the field to become more fertile again or due to some other reasons.

² Operational holding is defined as "all land which is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated by the household without regard to title, legal form or size or location" is taken as statistical unit for data collection.

Statement 2.3: Stratum wise percentage of fallow land and operational holdings over total holdings (Figures in %).

Sl No	District	Land Class (in Cents.)	Percentage of households (over total surveyed) left a part of the land fallow	Percentage of fallow land (over total holdings)	Percentage of operational holdings (Over total holdings)
1	Kannur	50 to 100	10.6	2.0	88.1
2		101 to 200	16.5	3.2	91.3
3		Above 200	32.5	5.9	90.4
4		All	17.5	4.3	90.1
5	Alappuzha	50 to 100	40.2	6.8	88.1
6		101 to 200	46.9	10.8	86.6
7		Above 200	58.9	14.6	71.3
8		All	46.2	12.0	78.8

2.1.4 Major reasons for leaving land fallow were also ascertained and it is seen that Non availability of labourers is the major reason for leaving land fallow in the case of Kannur district. 64.6% of households' set-aside land fallow in Alappuzha due to various other reasons. (The practice of leaving land fallow dates back to ancient times when farmers realized that using soil over and over again depleted its nutrients. Hence, traditionally farmers' set-aside some agricultural lands fallow to maintain the natural productivity of their land. The benefits of leaving land fallow for extended periods include rebalancing soil nutrients, re-establishing soil biota, breaking crop pest and disease cycles, and providing a haven for wildlife)

Statement 2.4: Percentage distribution of households by reason for leaving land fallow.

Sl No	District	Land Class (in Cents.)	Reason for leaving land fallow (Figures in %)						Sample number of households having fallow land
			Non availability of labourers	Nobody to look after	Loss	Not interested in agriculture	Others	All	
1	Kannur	50 to 100	53.7	9.8	2.4	0.0	34.1	100	41
2		101 to 200	43.9	7.3	7.3	9.8	31.7	100	41
3		Above 200	30.2	14.3	9.5	3.2	42.9	100	63
4		All	40.7	11.0	6.9	4.1	37.2	100	145
5	Alappuzha	50 to 100	3.7	2.2	1.5	19.4	73.1	100	134
6		101 to 200	1.0	14.3	2.9	16.2	65.7	100	105
7		Above 200	8.1	16.3	18.6	7.0	50.0	100	86
8		All	4.0	9.8	6.5	15.1	64.6	100	325

2.2 General Results

2.2.1 The major crops studied were Coconut, Tapioca, Rubber, Banana, Areca nut, Cashew, Vegetables and all Other Crops. The financial position of agricultural activity during 2014-15 was studied and found that maximum loss incurred for Rubber followed by coconut.

2.2.2 The reasons for suffering losses in farming are several. For almost all crops, it is found that the major reason for loss in agriculture during 2014-15 was due to the fall in value of agriculture produces. It is also found from the study that scarcity of labourers didn't affect farming too much and that too may be due to the fact that farm work is seasonal.

2.2.3 Average delay occurred (in weeks) in agricultural work (mainly for harvesting) due to shortage of labourers were also studied and from the results, it is seen that approximately an average one month delay occurred due to scarcity of labourers in both the districts in case of coconut.

2.3 Availability of labourers in Paddy Farming

2.3.1 Rice cultivation is one of the important economic activities of people of Kerala. Out of the sample houses surveyed, 180 houses were engaged in paddy cultivation (Kannur - 36 and Alappuzha-144).

2.3.2 Major type of farming activities related to paddy cultivation are identified as ploughing, sowing, transplanting, weeding, harvesting, head load, threshing and miscellaneous other works. Gender wise average mandays³ worked by family members, local labourers and migrant labourers were collected during the study. On

³ While referring results on mandays, it is important to bear in mind that atleast '8 hours' of work is considered as a full man-day. Where-ever family members engage in farming activity, they do not work in one stretch or work a full day. Generally, family members work for half an hour to one hour occasionally in a day and these are added up to calculate the man-day.

analysis, female participation found a pivotal role in all type of works associated with paddy farming. Please see tables 7-A to 7-C for details.

2.3.3 It is a known fact that 'labour cost' constitutes the major element of cost in paddy farming and many farmers believe that mechanisation and modernisation of paddy farming is an appropriate strategy for increasing paddy production and to make paddy cultivation profitable. It is believed that over a period of eight to ten years, paddy farmers of Kerala has been doing mechanized transplanting, harvesting and threshing. Utilising the support of machines for the various types of works mentioned above in paddy farming were studied in and the percentage of households (farmers) utilised machines in paddy farming are given below.

Statement 2.5: Percentage of households availed support of machines for various types of work in paddy farming (Figures in %).

Sl No.	District	Type of Work	Land Class (in Cents.)		
			50 to 100	101 to 200	Above 200
1	Kannur	Ploughing	73.3	68.8	57.1
2		Sowing	13.3	-	-
3		Transplanting	-	-	-
4		Weeding	-	-	-
5		Harvesting	-	-	-
6		Head load	-	-	-
7		Threshing	-	-	-
8		Other Works	-	-	-
9	Alappuzha	Ploughing	95.1	98.4	94.5
10		Sowing	-	1.8	-
11		Transplanting	-	-	-
12		Weeding	-	3.4	-
13		Harvesting	92.5	93.3	94.5
14		Head load	-	5.3	1.4
15		Threshing	83.3	83.3	56.7
16		Other Works	-	5.3	-

2.3.4 Availability of labourers for paddy farming was another issue addressed in the survey and it is seen that inadequate availability of timely labour (local as well as other labourers) was by far the most critical problem faced by many farmers.

2.3.5 Though, the participation of migrant labourers in the paddy farming was seen negligible, the reasons for employing migrant labourers were also collected during the study. The major reason as reported by majority of farmers who employed migrant workers were inadequate availability of local labourers.

2.4 Availability of labourers in farming of major crops

2.4.1 Major crops studied in this section were Coconut, Tapioca, Rubber, Banana, Areca nut, Cashew and Vegetables and all other crops were treated as 'Other Crops'. Two major types of farming activity viz. cultivation and harvesting were considered for each crop under study. Gender wise average man days worked by family members, local labourers and migrant labourers were collected for the above mentioned types of farming activities for each crop according to crop area class. The concept of quartile⁴ classes were adopted for finding the crop area class of each crop. Refer tables 11-A to 11-H for details.

2.4.2 Status of availability of labourers for work related to various crops was collected from all the sample units. Regarding availability of labourers for farming activities of various crops under study, majority of the farmers (around 60% to 75%) reported that local labourers are adequately available. Refer tables 12-A and 12-B for details.

2.4.3 Also it is interesting to note the meager participation (below 1%) of migrant workers in the agriculture sector in both the districts. In Kannur district, absence of migrant labourers was seen in farming of almost all the major crops except coconut and some other crops. Refer table 13 for details.

⁴ The quartiles are the three values (say Q1, Q2 and Q3) of the variable that divide an ordered data set into four equal parts. Q1, Q2 and Q3 determine the values for 25%, 50% and 75% of the data.

2.4.4 In terms of sample houses, it is seen that only 1.4% of the total units surveyed (i.e. 21 sample units, 4 in Kannur and 17 in Alappuzha) employed migrant labourers in farming activities. From among these 21 units, reasons for employing migrant labourers were collected and it is seen that majority among them reported the reason as scarcity of local labourers in their area and less wages of migrant labourers compared to local labourers.

2.5 General views on labour scarcity

2.5.1 Generally, citizen perception questions reveal good data in a stable environment. Most important thing to remember here is that these are general views/perceptions of the informants. The results in this section may not reflect exactly in the results reported in the earlier sections of this document. A series of seven questions were asked for capturing farmer's voice on the general views on labour scarcity in the agriculture sector. These are discussed one by one below.

2.5.2 Regarding views on "non-availability of labourers" in the agriculture sector, 77.1% of respondents from Kannur and 66.7% respondents from Alappuzha agreed that the problem exists in the agriculture sector.

2.5.3 76.4% respondents from Kannur and 56.8% respondents from Alappuzha don't think that migrant labourers are more skilled than local labourers. But 40% and 36.3% respondents respectively from Kannur and Alappuzha believe that wages are less for migrant labourers.

2.5.4 58.6% and 38.8% of the respondents respectively from Kannur and Alappuzha do not think that presence of migrant labourers decrease the job opportunities of local labourers and around 33% of the respondents from both the districts opined that migrant labourers are not adequately available for farming work.

2.5.5 It was mentioned earlier in this chapter that during the period of survey, majority of the farmers reported that local labourers are adequately available. But if we compare the availability of local labourers during the last 5 years, around 69 to 72% of the respondents from both districts feel the shortage of local labourers in the farming work.

2.5.6 Exorbitant increase in wages of local labourers during the last 5 years were reported by 46% of the respondents from Alappuzha district while 63.3% of the respondents from Kannur district reported that the increase in wages of local labourers during the last 5 years was chronic increase.

Chapter 3

Highlights

- ✚ 4.3% of total holdings surveyed in Kannur and 12% of total holdings surveyed in Alappuzha set aside a part of agriculture land fallow and the major reasons for which is the Non availability of labourers in the case of Kannur district.
- ✚ Major reason for loss in agriculture during 2014-15 was not the scarcity of labourers but the fall in value of agriculture produces. But approximately an average one month delay occurred due to scarcity of labourers in case of coconut (in both the districts).
- ✚ In paddy farming, machines were *widely* used in Alappuzha district for Ploughing, Harvesting and Threshing activities.
- ✚ Though, the participation of migrant labourers in the farming activities (paddy as well as other major crops) in the two districts were negligible, major reason as reported by majority of farmers who employed migrant workers were inadequate availability of local labourers in their respective areas.
- ✚ Regarding availability of labourers for farming activities of various crops under study (including paddy), majority of the farmers (around 60% to 75%) reported that local labourers are adequately available.



Detailed Tables

Table 1: Percentage of households faced loss from agricultural operations during 2014-15 (Figures in %).

Sl No.	Crop	Kannur			Alappuzha		
		Land Class (in Cents.)			Land Class (in Cents.)		
		50 to 100	101 to 200	Above 200	50 to 100	101 to 200	Above 200
1	Coconut	23.2	29.9	34.7	22.0	22.1	21.3
2	Tapioca	0.0	12.5	11.8	7.6	2.9	6.4
3	Rubber	40.2	53.4	52.3	4.0	23.1	34.8
4	Banana	4.8	6.3	3.7	8.8	7.2	7.9
5	Areca nut	3.0	0.0	5.8	2.8	1.8	4.1
6	Cashew	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Vegetables	2.8	11.4	0.0	3.0	0.6	2.1
8	Other Crops	2.8	4.6	4.4	1.8	3.6	6.1

Table 2-A: Percentage distribution of households by major reason for loss in agriculture during 2014-15

(District = Kannur).

Sl No.	Area of Agricultural Land (in Cents.)	Crop	Major reason for loss (Figures in %)							Sample number of households faced loss in agriculture
			Non availability of labourer	Draught	Less value of agricultural produce	Increase in wage	Diseases and insect attacks	Others	All	
1	50 to 100	Coconut	23.1	1.3	66.7	5.1	3.8	0.0	100	78
2		Rubber	0.0	0.0	97.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100	33
3		Banana	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	100	4
4		Areca nut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	5
5		Cashew	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
6		Vegetables	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
7		Other Crops	35.3	11.8	29.4	5.9	17.6	0.0	100	17
8		All	18.0	2.2	66.2	4.3	8.6	0.7	100	139
9	101 to 200	Coconut	9.4	1.6	73.4	4.7	10.9	0.0	100	64
10		Tapioca	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	100	3
11		Rubber	1.6	0.0	95.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	100	62
12		Banana	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100	4
13		Vegetables	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	100	4
14		Other Crops	11.8	23.5	35.3	11.8	17.6	0.0	100	17
15		All	5.8	3.9	75.3	5.2	9.1	0.6	100	154
16	Above 200	Coconut	0.0	5.0	86.7	3.3	5.0	0.0	100	60
17		Tapioca	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100	4
18		Rubber	0.0	0.0	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100	67
19		Banana	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100	2
20		Areca nut	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	50.0	0.0	100	6
21		Cashew	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1
22		Other Crops	0.0	0.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	100	12
23		All	0.7	2.6	87.5	3.3	4.6	1.3	100	152

Table 2-B: Percentage distribution of households by major reason for loss in agriculture during 2014-15

(District = Alappuzha).

Sl No.	Area of Agriculture Land (in Cents.)	Crop	Major reason for loss (Figures in %)								Sample number of households faced loss in agriculture
			Non availability of labourer	Draught	Flood	Less value of agriculture produces	Increase in wage	Diseases and insect attacks	Others	All	
1	50 to 100	Coconut	11.8	0.0	1.5	30.9	45.6	8.8	1.5	100	68
2		Tapioca	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	100	10
3		Rubber	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
4		Banana	33.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	22.2	22.2	11.1	100	18
5		Areca nut	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3
6		Vegetables	0.0	11.1	0.0	33.3	0.0	44.4	11.1	100	9
7		Other Crops	31.6	15.8	5.3	15.8	10.5	5.3	15.8	100	19
8		All	19.5	4.7	1.6	21.9	30.5	13.3	8.6	100	128
9	101 to 200	Coconut	6.4	0.0	0.0	23.4	51.1	17.0	2.1	100	47
10		Tapioca	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
11		Rubber	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	100	9
12		Banana	20.0	50.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	100	10
13		Areca nut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
14		Vegetables	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
15		Other Crops	38.5	0.0	3.8	3.8	30.8	7.7	15.4	100	26
16		All	15.6	5.2	4.2	19.8	38.5	11.5	5.2	100	96
17	Above 200	Coconut	10.3	0.0	0.0	41.4	44.8	3.4	0.0	100	29
18		Tapioca	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	100	3
19		Rubber	37.5	0.0	0.0	37.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	8
20		Banana	12.5	25.0	0.0	25.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	100	8
21		Areca nut	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
22		Vegetables	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
23		Other Crops	17.2	0.0	6.9	27.6	27.6	0.0	20.7	100	29
24		All	17.3	3.7	2.5	30.9	30.9	4.9	9.9	100	81

Table 3: Average delay occurred in agricultural operations (in weeks) due to shortage of labourers.

Sl No.	Crop	Kannur				Alappuzha			
		Land Class (in Cents.)				Land Class (in Cents.)			
		50 to 100	101 to 200	Above 200	All	50 to 100	101 to 200	Above 200	All
1	Coconut	5.4	3.8	0.0	5.1	3.9	4.7	3.5	4.0
2	Tapioca	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
3	Rubber	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
4	Banana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.0
5	Areca nut	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	3.5	3.4
6	Other Crops	2.0	3.5	0.0	2.5	2.8	3.3	5.0	3.5

Table 4: District wise percentage of households and household members engaged in **Paddy Cultivation** (Figures in %).

Sl No	District	Paddy Season	Percentage of households (over total surveyed) engaged in agricultural activity	Percentage of Household members (Over total members)engaged in agricultural activity
1	Kannur	Virippu 2015-16 (Autumn)	83.3	31.2
2		Puncha 2014-15 (Summer)	92.9	40.3
3		Mundakan 2014-15 (Winter)	100.0	43.8
4		All	88.9	36.3
5	Alappuzha	Virippu 2015-16 (Autumn)	78.8	25.5
6		Puncha 2014-15 (Summer)	94.1	26.6
7		Mundakan 2014-15 (Winter)	77.8	17.5
8		All	89.6	25.8

Table 5: District wise percentage of fallow land and operational holdings over total holdings in respect of **Paddy Cultivation** (Figures in %).

Sl No	District	Paddy Season	Percentage of households (over total surveyed) left a part of the land fallow	Percentage of fallow land (over total holding)	Percentage of operational holdings (Over total holding)
1	Kannur	Virippu 2015-16 (Autumn)	16.7	8.1	87.0
2		Puncha 2014-15 (Summer)	14.3	2.2	91.7
3		Mundakan 2014-15 (Winter)	50.0	4.1	90.8
4		All	19.4	5.4	89.2
5	Alappuzha	Virippu 2015-16 (Autumn)	24.2	4.4	92.6
6		Puncha 2014-15 (Summer)	14.7	.8	97.3
7		Mundakan 2014-15 (Winter)	33.3	8.9	92.8
8		All	18.1	2.1	96.1

Table 6: Percentage distribution of households by reason for leaving **paddy land** fallow.

Sl No	District	Paddy Season	Reason to leave land fallow (Figures in %)					
			Non availability of labourer	Nobody to look after	Loss	Not interested in agriculture	Others	Total
1	Kannur	Virippu 2015-16 (Autumn)	100.0	-	-	-	-	100
2		Puncha 2014-15 (Summer)	33.3	33.3	33.3	-	-	100
3		Mundakan 2014-15 (Winter)	-	-	50.0	-	50.0	100
4		All	42.9	14.3	28.6	-	14.3	100
5	Alappuzha	Virippu 2015-16 (Autumn)	9.1	18.2	9.1	-	63.6	100
6		Puncha 2014-15 (Summer)	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	83.3	100
7		Mundakan 2014-15 (Winter)	33.3	-	33.3	-	33.3	100
8		All	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	69.2	100

Table 7-A: Average man days worked by **Family Members** in paddy cultivation by type of work.

Sl No.	District	Type of Work	Average Man days worked by Family Members					
			Land Class (in Cents.)					
			50 to 100		101 to 200		Above 200	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kannur	Ploughing	1	-	3	2	6	3
2		Sowing	2	3	2	1	3	2
3		Transplanting	3	2	3	3	9	3
4		Weeding	2	2	1	3	-	3
5		Harvesting	2	3	2	4	4	3
6		Head load	1	1	1	2	1	1
7		Threshing	2	2	2	2	5	2
8		Other Works	2	2	2	2	3	2
9	Alappuzha	Ploughing	2	1	2	2	2	-
10		Sowing	1	1	2	2	2	1
11		Transplanting	2	2	2	3	1	3
12		Weeding	3	4	2	4	3	6
13		Harvesting	1	1	2	2	2	4
14		Head load	1	-	2	1	1	-
15		Threshing	1	-	1	-	2	2
16		Other Works	2	-	3	2	2	-

Table 7-B: Average man days worked by **Local Labourers** in paddy cultivation by type of work.

Sl No.	District	Type of Work	Average Man days worked by Local Labourers					
			Land Class (in Cents.)					
			50 to 100		101 to 200		Above 200	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kannur	Ploughing	2	10	2	2	9	7
2		Sowing	2	3	2	4	4	4
3		Transplanting	-	4	-	4	4	11
4		Weeding	-	3	-	3	-	10
5		Harvesting	-	4	-	4	-	13
6		Head load	2	2	1	2	3	4
7		Threshing	1	3	-	3	-	6
8		Other Works	2	2	2	2	3	6
9	Alappuzha	Ploughing	2	2	3	3	7	3
10		Sowing	2	2	3	3	7	12
11		Transplanting	2	4	4	7	6	13
12		Weeding	4	3	6	9	17	14
13		Harvesting	1	3	2	11	3	19
14		Head load	3	3	4	4	8	4
15		Threshing	-	3	3	5	5	4
16		Other Works	2	2	4	3	5	7

Table 7-C: Average man days worked by **Migrant Labourers** in paddy cultivation by type of work.

Sl No.	District	Type of Work	Average Man days worked by Migrant Labourers					
			Land Class (in Cents.)					
			50 to 100		101 to 200		Above 200	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kannur	Ploughing	-	-	-	-	-	-
2		Sowing	-	-	-	-	-	-
3		Transplanting	-	-	-	-	-	-
4		Weeding	-	-	-	-	-	-
5		Harvesting	-	-	-	-	-	-
6		Head load	-	-	-	-	-	-
7		Threshing	-	-	-	-	-	-
8		Other Works	-	-	1	-	-	-
9	Alappuzha	Ploughing	-	-	-	-	1	-
10		Sowing	-	-	-	-	8	-
11		Transplanting	-	-	-	-	-	4
12		Weeding	-	-	-	-	-	1
13		Harvesting	2	-	2	-	2	-
14		Head load	-	-	-	-	-	-
15		Threshing	-	-	1	-	1	-
16		Other Works	-	-	-	-	1	-

Table 8-A: Percentage distribution of households by availability of labourers in Paddy cultivation .

Sex: Male & Area of Agricultural Land (in Cents.) = 50 to 100

Sl No.	Type of work	Kannur					Alappuzha				
		Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available	All	Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available	All
1	Ploughing	53.3	46.7	-	-	100	41.5	58.5	-	-	100
2	Sowing	80.0	20.0	-	-	100	51.2	48.8	-	-	100
3	Transplanting	93.3	6.7	-	-	100	94.9	5.1	-	-	100
4	Weeding	100.0	-	-	-	100	90.0	10.0	-	-	100
5	Harvesting	93.3	6.7	-	-	100	97.5	-	2.5	-	100
6	Head load	66.7	33.3	-	-	100	41.0	59.0	-	-	100
7	Threshing	85.7	14.3	-	-	100	100.0	-	-	-	100
8	Other works	100.0	-	-	-	100	47.4	52.6	-	-	100
	All	83.2	16.8	-	-	100	67.6	32.1	0.3	-	100

Table 8-B: Percentage distribution of households by availability of labourers in Paddy cultivation.

Sex: Male & Area of Agricultural Land (in Cents.) = 101 to 200

Sl No.	Type of work	Kannur					Alappuzha				
		Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available	All	Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available	All
1	Ploughing	62.5	37.5	-	-	100	38.1	61.9	-	-	100
2	Sowing	75.0	18.8	-	6.3	100	48.2	51.8	-	-	100
3	Transplanting	93.8	-	-	6.3	100	93.1	6.9	-	-	100
4	Weeding	100.0	-	-	-	100	89.7	10.3	-	-	100
5	Harvesting	100.0	-	-	-	100	91.7	6.7	1.7	-	100
6	Head load	73.3	26.7	-	-	100	43.9	56.1	-	-	100
7	Threshing	81.3	18.8	-	-	100	77.8	16.7	5.6	-	100
8	Other works	78.6	21.4	-	-	100	40.4	59.6	-	-	100
	All	83.2	15.2	-	1.6	100	64.2	35.4	0.5	-	100

Table 8-C: Percentage distribution of households by availability of labourers in Paddy cultivation.

Sex: Male & Area of Agricultural Land (in Cents.) = Above 200

Sl No.	Type of work	Kannur					Alappuzha				
		Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available	All	Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available	All
1	Ploughing	78.6	21.4	-	-	100	49.3	50.7	-	-	100
2	Sowing	71.4	28.6	-	-	100	48.6	51.4	-	-	100
3	Transplanting	78.6	21.4	-	-	100	81.4	18.6	-	-	100
4	Weeding	76.9	23.1	-	-	100	82.6	17.4	-	-	100
5	Harvesting	100.0	-	-	-	100	87.7	8.2	4.1	-	100
6	Head load	76.9	23.1	-	-	100	54.2	45.8	-	-	100
7	Threshing	92.9	7.1	-	-	100	83.3	16.7	-	-	100
8	Other works	78.6	21.4	-	-	100	62.9	37.1	-	-	100
	All	81.8	18.2	-	-	100	67.6	31.9	0.6	-	100

Table 9-A: Percentage distribution of households by availability of labourers in Paddy cultivation.

Sex: Female & Area of Agricultural Land (in Cents.) = 50 to 100

Sl No.	Type of work	Kannur					Alappuzha				
		Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available	All	Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available	All
1	Ploughing	93.3	6.7	-	-	100	73.2	26.8	-	-	100
2	Sowing	66.7	33.3	-	-	100	70.7	29.3	-	-	100
3	Transplanting	46.7	53.3	-	-	100	51.3	48.7	-	-	100
4	Weeding	26.7	73.3	-	-	100	40.0	60.0	-	-	100
5	Harvesting	60.0	40.0	-	-	100	95.0	5.0	-	-	100
6	Head load	53.3	46.7	-	-	100	64.1	35.9	-	-	100
7	Threshing	42.9	57.1	-	-	100	91.7	8.3	-	-	100
8	Other works	66.7	33.3	-	-	100	50.0	50.0	-	-	100
	All	56.6	43.4	-	-	100	64.8	35.2	-	-	100

Table 9-B: Percentage distribution of households by availability of labourers in Paddy cultivation.

Sex: Female & Area of Agricultural Land (in Cents.) = 101 to 200

Sl No.	Type of work	Kannur					Alappuzha				
		Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available	All	Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available	All
1	Ploughing	100.0	-	-	-	100	63.5	36.5	-	-	100
2	Sowing	87.5	12.5	-	-	100	71.4	28.6	-	-	100
3	Transplanting	50.0	43.8	-	6.3	100	43.1	56.9	-	-	100
4	Weeding	50.0	50.0	-	-	100	39.7	60.3	-	-	100
5	Harvesting	68.8	31.3	-	-	100	83.3	15.0	1.7	-	100
6	Head load	46.7	53.3	-	-	100	59.6	40.4	-	-	100
7	Threshing	68.8	31.3	-	-	100	77.8	22.2	-	-	100
8	Other works	57.1	42.9	-	-	100	59.6	40.4	-	-	100
	All	66.4	32.8	-	0.8	100	60.9	38.9	0.2	-	100

Table 9-C: Percentage distribution of households by availability of labourers in Paddy cultivation.

Sex: Female & Area of Agricultural Land (in Cents.) = Above 200

Sl No.	Type of work	Kannur					Alappuzha				
		Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available	All	Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available	All
1	Ploughing	71.4	28.6	-	-	100	58.9	39.7	-	1.4	100
2	Sowing	64.3	35.7	-	-	100	58.6	41.4	-	-	100
3	Transplanting	64.3	35.7	-	-	100	48.6	51.4	-	-	100
4	Weeding	53.8	46.2	-	-	100	55.1	44.9	-	-	100
5	Harvesting	78.6	21.4	-	-	100	79.5	19.2	1.4	-	100
6	Head load	61.5	38.5	-	-	100	62.5	37.5	-	-	100
7	Threshing	78.6	21.4	-	-	100	83.3	16.7	-	-	100
8	Other works	71.4	28.6	-	-	100	58.6	41.4	-	-	100
	All	68.2	31.8	-	-	100	61.7	38.0	0.2	0.2	100

Table 10: Percentage distribution of households by reason for employing migrant labourers in paddy cultivation.

Sl No.	District	Type of work	Statistics	Reason for employing migrant labourers			
				Local Labourers were not adequately available	Migrant labourers work more than Local Labourers	Wages are less for Migrant labourers compared to local labourers	All
1	Kannur	Other works *	Number	1	-	-	1
2			Percentage	100.0	-	-	100.0
3		All	Number	1	-	-	1
4			Percentage	100.0	-	-	100.0
5	Alappuzha	Ploughing	Number	5	-	-	5
6			Percentage	100.0	-	-	100.0
7		Sowing	Number	1	-	-	1
8			Percentage	100.0	-	-	100.0
9		Transplanting	Number	-	-	1	1
10			Percentage	-	-	100.0	100.0
11		Weeding	Number	-	-	1	1
12			Percentage	-	-	100.0	100.0
13		Harvesting	Number	115	1	2	118
14			Percentage	97.5	.8	1.7	100.0
15		Threshing	Number	2	-	-	2
16			Percentage	100.0	-	-	100.0
17		Other works	Number	1	-	-	1
18			Percentage	100.0	-	-	100.0
19		All	Number	124	1	4	129
20			Percentage	96.1	.8	3.1	100.0

*Migrant workers were not employed in other types of works from Ploughing to Threshing .

Table 11-A: District wise and type of activity wise average man days worked during 2014-15.

Sl.No.	District	Type of activity	Crop Area - Coconut (in Cent)	Workers from family		Local Labourers		Migrant Labourers	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kannur	Cultivation	Upto 20	3	3	3	2	-	-
2			20.1 to 37	4	3	4	3	5	-
3			37.1 to 60	5	4	8	5	3	-
4			Above 60	8	4	16	9	-	-
5		Harvest	Upto 20	3	2	4	3	-	-
6			20.1 to 37	4	3	4	4	-	-
7			37.1 to 60	5	4	5	5	-	-
8			Above 60	6	6	9	7	-	-
9	Alappuzha	Cultivation	Upto 20	3	2	3	-	2	-
10			20.1 to 37	3	3	5	-	-	-
11			37.1 to 60	4	2	8	40	-	-
12			Above 60	8	3	15	41	4	-
13		Harvest	Upto 20	4	3	4	-	1	-
14			20.1 to 37	5	4	6	2	6	-
15			37.1 to 60	4	4	7	4	-	-
16			Above 60	7	2	14	4	2	-

Table 11-B: District wise and type of activity wise average man days worked during 2014-15.

Type of crop: Tapioca

Sl.No.	District	Type of activity	Crop Area - Tapioca (in Cent)	Workers from family		Local Labourers		Migrant Labourers	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kannur	Cultivation	Upto 2	2	2	2	3	-	-
2			2.1 to 5	2	2	2	1	-	-
3			5.1 to 9 #	1	1	1	-	-	-
4			Above 9	5	4	13	4	-	-
5		Harvest	Upto 2	2	2	1	-	-	-
6			2.1 to 5	2	2	2	-	-	-
7			5.1 to 9 #	1	-	1	-	-	-
8			Above 9	3	2	4	4	-	-
9	Alappuzha	Cultivation	Upto 2	2	2	2	-	-	-
10			2.1 to 5	2	2	2	5	2	-
11			5.1 to 9	2	2	2	-	-	-
12			Above 9	4	8	3	1	4	-
13		Harvest	Upto 2	2	2	2	1	-	-
14			2.1 to 5	2	2	2	-	2	-
15			5.1 to 9	2	2	2	-	-	-
16			Above 9	3	3	3	1	2	-

#In the case of Tapioca, there were only three sample households in the crop area class 5.1 to 9 cents in Kannur district.

Table 11-C: District wise and type of activity wise average man days worked during 2014-15.

Type of crop: Rubber

Sl.No.	District	Type of activity	Crop Area - Rubber (in Cent)	Workers from family		Local Labourers		Migrant Labourers	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kannur	Cultivation	Upto 60	5	4	5	7	-	-
2			60.1 to 100	7	5	6	11	-	-
3			100.1 to 150	6	5	10	16	-	-
4			Above 150	9	7	12	27	-	-
5		Harvest	Upto 60	75	21	76	10	-	-
6			60.1 to 100	81	43	83	7	-	-
7			100.1 to 150	77	59	77	15	-	-
8			Above 150	92	97	92	56	-	-
9	Alappuzha	Cultivation	Upto 60	3	-	3	-	-	-
10			60.1 to 100	2	-	3	-	-	-
11			100.1 to 150	3	-	4	-	-	-
12			Above 150	3	-	14	-	-	-
13		Harvest	Upto 60	-	-	35	-	-	-
14			60.1 to 100	-	-	23	-	-	-
15			100.1 to 150	-	-	18	-	-	-
16			Above 150	-	-	90	-	-	-

Table 11-D: District wise and type of activity wise average man days worked during 2014-15.

Type of crop: Banana

Sl.No.	District	Type of activity	Crop Area - Banana (in Cent)	Workers from family		Local Labourers		Migrant Labourers	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kannur	Cultivation	Upto 3	2	2	2	2	-	-
2			3.1 to 5	3	3	3	2	-	-
3			5.1 to 10	3	4	3	2	-	-
4			Above 10	12	9	15	4	-	-
5		Harvest	Upto 3	2	2	2	2	-	-
6			3.1 to 5	2	1	2	2	-	-
7			5.1 to 10	3	2	2	2	-	-
8			Above 10	4	3	4	3	-	-
9	Alappuzha	Cultivation	Upto 3	3	2	2	-	-	-
10			3.1 to 5	3	2	2	1	2	-
11			5.1 to 10	3	2	3	-	-	-
12			Above 10	6	4	8	-	3	-
13		Harvest	Upto 3	2	2	2	-	-	-
14			3.1 to 5	2	2	2	1	-	-
15			5.1 to 10	3	1	3	-	-	-
16			Above 10	4	3	6	-	1	-

Table 11-E: District wise and type of activity wise average man days worked during 2014-15.

Type of crop: Arecanut

Sl.No.	District	Type of activity	Crop Area - Arecanut (in Cent)	Workers from family		Local Labourers		Migrant Labourers	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kannur	Cultivation	Upto 3	2	2	2	2	-	-
2			3.1 to 5	2	2	2	2	-	-
3			5.1 to 10	3	3	3	2	-	-
4			Above 10	4	4	4	5	-	-
5		Harvest	Upto 3	2	3	3	2	-	-
6			3.1 to 5	2	3	3	2	-	-
7			5.1 to 10	3	3	3	3	-	-
8			Above 10	4	2	5	7	-	-
9	Alappuzha	Cultivation	Upto 3	2	1	1	-	-	-
10			3.1 to 5	2	1	2	-	-	-
11			5.1 to 10	2	1	2	-	-	-
12			Above 10	3	-	4	-	-	-
13		Harvest	Upto 3	2	2	2	-	-	-
14			3.1 to 5	2	2	3	-	-	-
15			5.1 to 10	2	1	3	-	-	-
16			Above 10	4	-	5	-	-	-

Table 11-F: District wise and type of activity wise average man days worked during 2014-15.

Type of crop: Cashew

Sl.No.	District	Type of activity	Crop Area - Cashew (in Cent)	Workers from family		Local Labourers		Migrant Labourers	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kannur	Cultivation	Upto 6	2	-	-	2	-	-
2			6.1 to 15	3	4	2	3	-	-
3			15.1 to 50	5	3	3	6	-	-
4			Above 50	7	8	4	11	-	-
5		Harvest	Upto 6	7	7	3	2	-	-
6			6.1 to 15	11	15	7	8	-	-
7			15.1 to 50	18	20	7	18	-	-
8			Above 50	26	26	16	36	-	-
9	Alappuzha	Cultivation	Upto 6	2	1	-	-	-	-
10			6.1 to 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
11			15.1 to 50	-	-	-	-	-	-
12			Above 50	-	-	-	-	-	-
13		Harvest	Upto 6	2	2	1	-	-	-
14			6.1 to 15	2	-	1	-	-	-
15			15.1 to 50	1	-	-	-	-	-
16			Above 50	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11-G: District wise and type of activity wise average man days worked during 2014-15.

Type of crop: Vegetables

Sl.No.	District	Type of activity	Crop Area - Vegetables (in Cent)	Workers from family		Local Labourers		Migrant Labourers	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kannur	Cultivation	Upto 1	2	2	1	-	-	-
2			1.1 to 2	2	1	2	-	-	-
3			2.1 to 5	2	2	2	2	-	-
4			Above 5	4	5	7	4	-	-
5		Harvest	Upto 1	2	2	-	-	-	-
6			1.1 to 2	2	1	2	-	-	-
7			2.1 to 5	2	2	5	1	-	-
8			Above 5	2	2	5	3	-	-
9	Alappuzha	Cultivation	Upto 1	2	2	1	-	-	-
10			1.1 to 2	2	2	1	-	-	-
11			2.1 to 5	3	2	2	-	-	-
12			Above 5	4	3	6	-	-	-
13		Harvest	Upto 1	2	2	1	-	-	-
14			1.1 to 2	2	2	1	-	-	-
15			2.1 to 5	3	2	2	-	-	-
16			Above 5	3	3	6	-	-	-

Table 11-H: District wise and type of activity wise average man days worked during 2014-15.

Type of crop: Other crops

Sl.No.	District	Type of activity	Crop Area - Other crops (in Cent)	Workers from family		Local Labourers		Migrant Labourers	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kannur	Cultivation	Upto 2	2	2	2	1	-	-
2			2.1 to 5	2	2	2	2	-	-
3			5.1 to 10	3	2	2	2	-	-
4			Above 10	4	3	4	3	2	-
5		Harvest	Upto 2	2	2	13	2	-	-
6			2.1 to 5	2	2	2	2	-	-
7			5.1 to 10	3	2	3	2	-	-
8			Above 10	3	3	4	3	-	-
9	Alappuzha	Cultivation	Upto 2	2	2	2	-	-	-
10			2.1 to 5	2	2	2	-	2	-
11			5.1 to 10	3	2	3	-	5	-
12			Above 10	4	3	6	10	-	-
13		Harvest	Upto 2	2	2	2	-	-	-
14			2.1 to 5	2	2	2	-	-	-
15			5.1 to 10	2	2	3	1	2	-
16			Above 10	4	3	5	9	-	-

Table 12-A: Percentage distribution of households by availability of Labourers in different type of works

Category: Availability of Labourers-Male

Sl.No	Type of activity	Crop	Kannur				Alappuzha			
			Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available	Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available
	Cultivation	Coconut	27.2	72.8	0.0	0.0	42.2	57.6	0.0	0.2
2		Tapioca	34.4	65.6	0.0	0.0	43.8	55.8	0.0	0.4
3		Rubber	27.0	73.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	82.9	0.0	0.0
4		Banana	19.8	80.2	0.0	0.0	42.5	57.2	0.0	0.2
5		Areca nut	24.9	75.1	0.0	0.0	37.1	62.9	0.0	0.0
6		Cashew	44.2	55.8	0.0	0.0	27.8	72.2	0.0	0.0
7		Vegetables	27.8	72.2	0.0	0.0	51.3	48.7	0.0	0.0
8		Other Crops	38.1	61.9	0.0	0.0	42.7	57.1	0.0	0.1
9	Harvest	Coconut	46.9	53.1	0.0	0.0	42.2	57.7	0.0	0.2
10		Tapioca	28.4	71.6	0.0	0.0	43.0	56.6	0.0	0.4
11		Rubber	19.6	80.4	0.0	0.0	17.2	82.8	0.0	0.0
12		Banana	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	46.8	53.0	0.0	0.3
13		Areca nut	36.5	63.3	0.3	0.0	37.9	62.1	0.0	0.0
14		Cashew	46.3	53.7	0.0	0.0	20.8	79.2	0.0	0.0
15		Vegetables	24.7	75.3	0.0	0.0	48.9	51.1	0.0	0.0
16		Other Crops	38.4	61.4	0.0	0.1	38.5	61.3	0.1	0.1

Table 12-B: Percentage distribution of households by availability of Labourers in different type of works

Category: Availability of Labourers-Female

Sl.No	Type of activity	Crop	Kannur				Alappuzha			
			Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available	Labourers were not adequate	Local labourers are adequately available	Migrant labourers are available	Both local and Migrant labourers are available
1	Cultivation	Coconut	30.7	69.3	0	0	45.7	54.1	0	0.2
2		Tapioca	20.4	79.6	0	0	47.4	52.2	0	0.4
3		Rubber	22.9	77.1	0	0	46.3	52.4	0	1.2
4		Banana	27.1	72.9	0	0	41.3	58.4	0	0.2
5		Areca nut	27.5	72.5	0	0	37.1	62.9	0	0
6		Cashew	13.5	86.5	0	0	50	50	0	0
7		Vegetables	25.8	74.2	0	0	47.5	52.2	0	0.2
8		Other Crops	28.9	71.1	0	0	41.4	58.6	0	0
9	Harvest	Coconut	34.1	65.9	0	0	47.2	52.8	0	0
10		Tapioca	25.7	74.3	0	0	46.9	52.6	0	0.4
11		Rubber	35.6	64.4	0	0	55.2	44.8	0	0
12		Banana	26.8	73.2	0	0	43.8	56	0	0.3
13		Areca nut	34.1	65.9	0	0	32.9	67.1	0	0
14		Cashew	27.2	72.8	0	0	27.8	72.2	0	0
15		Vegetables	25.8	74.2	0	0	47.2	52.6	0	0.2
16		Other Crops	33.1	66.9	0	0	38	61.9	0.1	0

Table 13: Percentage participation of migrant agricultural labourers in different type of crops (figures in %)

Sl. No.	Type of activity	Crop	District	
			Kannur	Alappuzha
1	Cultivation	Coconut	0.4	0.7
2		Tapioca	-	0.8
3		Rubber	-	-
4		Banana	-	0.5
5		Arecanut	-	-
6		Cashew	-	-
7		Vegetables	-	-
8		Other Crops	0.1	0.3
9	Harvest	Coconut	-	0.5
10		Tapioca	-	0.9
11		Rubber	-	-
12		Banana	-	0.3
13		Arecanut	-	-
14		Cashew	-	-
15		Vegetables	-	-
16		Other Crops	-	0.1

Table 14: Percentage distribution of households which employed migrant labourers in agriculture activity by Reason for employing migrant labourers

Sl. No	District	Crop	Reason for employing migrant labourers			Sample number of households employed migrant labourers
			Local Labourers were not adequately available	Migrant labourers work more than Local Labourers	Wages are less for Migrant labourers compared to local labourers	
1	Kannur	Coconut	100.0	0.0	0.0	3
2		Other Crops	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
3	Alappuzha	Coconut	57.2	14.3	28.6	7
4		Tapioca	50	0.0	50.0	4
5		Banana	33.3	0.0	66.7	3
6		Other Crops	33.3	0.0	66.7	3

Table 15-A: General views on labour scarcity in agriculture sector (figures in %)

Question=Do you feel "non-availability of labourers" in the agriculture sector?

Sl No	District	Opinion			
		Yes	No	No Opinion	All
1	Kannur	77.1	22.0	0.8	100
2	Alappuzha	66.7	31.0	2.3	100

Table 15-B: General views on labour scarcity in agriculture sector (figures in %)

Question= Do you think migrant labourers are more skilled than local labourers?

Sl No	District	Opinion			
		Yes	No	No Opinion	All
1	Kannur	3.6	76.4	20.0	100
2	Alappuzha	9.8	56.8	33.4	100

Table 15-C: General views on labour scarcity in agriculture sector (figures in %)

Question= Do you feel that wages are less for migrant labourers?

Sl No	District	Opinion			
		Yes	No	No Opinion	All
1	Kannur	40.0	34.8	25.2	100
2	Alappuzha	36.3	27.6	36.1	100

Table 15-D: General views on labour scarcity in agriculture sector (figures in %)

Question= Do you think that presence of migrant labourers decrease the job opportunities of local labourers?

Sl No	District	Opinion			
		Yes	No	No Opinion	All
1	Kannur	18.1	58.6	23.4	100
2	Alappuzha	21.6	38.8	39.5	100

Table 15-E: General views on labour scarcity in agriculture sector (figures in %)

Question= Whether migrant labourers are adequately available?

Sl No	District	Opinion			
		Yes	No	No Opinion	All
1	Kannur	17.3	32.3	50.4	100
2	Alappuzha	15.5	33.9	50.6	100

Table 15-F: General views on labour scarcity in agriculture sector (figures in %)

Question= Is there any shortage of local labourers during last 5 years?

Sl No	District	Opinion			
		Yes	No	No Opinion	All
1	Kannur	71.7	20.1	8.2	100
2	Alappuzha	69.0	24.5	6.5	100

Table 15-G: General views on labour scarcity in agriculture sector (figures in %)

Question= Were there any Increase in wages of labourers during last 5 years?

Sl No	District	Opinion		
		chronicled Increase	exorbitant Increase	All
1	Kannur	63.3	36.7	100
2	Alappuzha	53.9	46.1	100